

FOR COMPROMISE ON MOROCCO

NEUTRAL LABOR WITH FRENCH AND GERMAN DELEGATES.

Former Remain Firm on Demand for Control of Police, but Will Make Concessions on Financial Issue—Threatened Halted by Hailstorm May Complicate Matters

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The best that can be said of the Algerian situation is that private negotiations for an understanding between Germany and France on the crucial questions are really taking place. It is not pretended that any result has been reached or that an agreement is even probable, but German bayonets have retired much further in the background than a few months ago. One is uncertain indeed whether the distant glimmer does not come from the ripples of a peaceful sea instead of from a boiling one.

All doubt must end within a few days, for it is not possible that Germany will delay much longer a declaration of her real position.

It is recognized that any compromise must deal both with the questions of police and finance. France remains firm in the contention that she is entitled to the chief if not the sole mandate for maintaining order, but is willing to make concessions in regard to the financial scheme. Germany continues unyielding on the point that France has no special right outside the district bordering on Algeria. Each country claims the support of the other Powers in its attitude.

The German press is alone, however, in asserting that the Kaiser's representatives have succeeded in isolating France among the delegates. Information from all other sources at Algiers tends to show that the French position has gained the sympathetic support of all the delegates of the great Powers except those of Austria, and the latter's attitude is a half-hearted one.

It must be said, however, that those who fear a breakup of the conference base their opinion as much upon French selfishness as upon German aggression. The British delegates, while loyally supporting their French colleagues, are urging them to be as conciliatory as possible. It goes without saying that war is still furthest from French desires and the insistence of France is in some measure based upon the growing belief that the German policy is really one of bluff.

The task of neutrals in such circumstances is obviously delicate and difficult, but it is still by no means hopeless. The complete collapse of the negotiations, which is the worst that could happen, would leave the matter in the same position as a month ago, with the difference that an outbreak of violence and outrage by Russia and other outlaws is imminent. How threatens to kidnap the representative of this nature may at any moment force the hands of the delegates at Algiers. Immediate physical intervention will then become imperative and if the Kaiser is lucky enough to have a German selected as the victim of the outrage the conference will quickly find itself confronted with a fait accompli which will be very embarrassing.

The belief is growing among diplomats generally that Emperor William's interest in the plans in connection with Morocco is becoming overshadowed by prospective events in the near future in the Balkans and Turkey, and they expect a new scene soon to occupy the stage of the great European drama.

VICTORY FOR BALFOURITES.

Declination of Chamberlain to Lead Unionists Disappoints His Followers.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The dispute between the followers of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain as to which of these gentlemen shall conduct the opposition of the remnant of the Unionist party in the House of Commons may be considered to have ended in a victory for the Balfourites.

Mr. Chamberlain's definite declaration of his determination not to lead while Mr. Balfour is in the House of Commons is a disappointment to his supporters, who say they are a great majority of the Unionists both in the House and in the country. They declare that Mr. Balfour's leadership only means a partial unity of the party, for the protectionists must remain a party within the party, acting with their colleagues for all ordinary purposes, but maintaining an independent organization for the furtherance of their own policy.

The announcement last week of the appointment of two new heads of the Conservative machine was soon contradicted. It was doubtless a strategic move on the part of the Balfourites. The opinion is expressed in unofficial Conservative circles that the machine's organization should be thoroughly reformed, not only in the point of lack of energy, which it is asserted is largely responsible for the party's debacle, but in the personnel, inasmuch as the solid rank and file of the party is not sufficiently represented.

The Irish party met in Dublin to-day and unanimously passed a resolution that the party as a first act reiterates the demand of the Irish nation for the restoration of national self-government. The resolution declares that the party cannot enter into any alliance or permanent support to any English party or government which does not make this a cardinal point of its programme.

ABSINTHE KILLS THOUSANDS.

French Trade Unions Petition for Law Prohibiting Its Sale.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The trade unions of France, especially of Paris, aided by the leading members of the Left deputies, are getting up a national petition for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of absinthe. The petition will be signed by a large number of prominent members of the Academy of Medicine.

The petitioners point out that absinthe kills tens of thousands of people annually. Most of it is consumed in France, and it is causing epilepsy, tuberculosis, madness and crime.

LARGEST BATTLESHIP LAUNCHED

King Edward Sees the Dreadnaught Leave the Ways at Portsmouth.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Feb. 10.—The Dreadnaught, the largest battleship in the world, was launched here to-day. King Edward took part in the ceremonies.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Nat Goodwin Reappears on London Stage.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Nat Goodwin was cordially received on his return to the London stage to-night, when he inaugurated the season at the Shaftesbury Theatre by appearing in the English version of "A Gilded Fool." Mr. Goodwin apparently has lost none of his popularity with London audiences and there is every prospect that he will have a successful London season.

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The splendid new models for 1906 promise to outdo the records made by this remarkable car in 1905. We have for

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A Few Early Deliveries in Touring Cars.
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TURNER PAINTINGS RESCUED.

Neglected for Many Years They Now Form Valuable British Exhibit.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Twenty-one Turners from Collier's National Gallery, which are now on exhibition at the Tate gallery, have been the art topic of the week. It is pointed out that they have been in the possession of the nation since 1853. At that time it was supposed that they were too damaged or unfinished to be worth showing. The fact that the keeper of the National Art Gallery has taken action which has resulted in enriching the nation by twenty-one masterpieces is a point which has attracted great interest, especially in the treatment the pictures received since they were painted and their result.

A majority of the Turners, it is known, were painted before the paint was properly dry, and this resulted in the destruction of much of their beauty, the varnish becoming in process of time mixed with the paint and obscuring the delicacy of the contrasted colors. The varnish had also become dark and grown dirty and could not be removed without destroying the surface of the paintings.

These twenty-one, however, though the canvases were in very bad repair, were found when cleaned to be in excellent condition so far as the paint was concerned. They had been hidden from the light and neglected in every way, and yet after having been simply cleaned and varnished with a coat of mastic they are as fresh in color as ever and uninjured and the texture is as if painted yesterday.

Darkness has been generally supposed to have a bad effect on colors in pictures, but in this case it had no effect at all.

VIENNA CLOSES UP AT 10 P. M.

Government Won't Change Custom Which Is a Source of Revenue to Janitors.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, Feb. 10.—Ever since 1848 every one entering or leaving a house in Vienna after 10 P. M. has been compelled to pay a sperrgeld, or entrance money, of two pence, which is a perquisite of the house porter. Recently the Viennese have again been agitating the question of extending the closing time to 11 o'clock. Not only is every house door locked at 10 o'clock, but all the lights in the halls and on the staircases are extinguished. The custom therefore is undeniably irksome, but the Government has again refused to permit any alteration.

The landlords and city authorities uphold the custom, the former because the sperrgeld enables them to get janitors for a little more than their lodging quarters, and the latter because the early locking of doors of houses, which are nearly all flats in Vienna, affords protection from burglaries and night crimes and a saving of police duties.

RULED BY THE MINORITY.

London Comment on the Caucus of the Democratic Senators.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Spectator, commenting on the action of the Democratic Senatorial caucus in regard to Santo Domingo, says it forms a striking commentary on the saying that under the party system democracy means the rule not of the majority but of a majority of the majority, which is often a minority of the whole nation. Whenever a party organization is so rigid as to prevent any freedom in cross voting then the result is that a nation may be ruled not only by a minority of the population but by a minority of its representatives.

Irish Party Reelects Redmond.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The Irish party met to-day and reelected John E. Redmond, member of Parliament for Waterford, chairman.

The Weather.

The cold wave which, according to the Weather Bureau, was to arrive in this region yesterday spent itself in reducing the temperatures in the Atlantic States and Lake regions from 2 to 14 degrees, and in none of the Atlantic States was it far below freezing.

There were some decided declines in the upper Mississippi and upper Missouri valleys and extremely low temperatures. The lowest was 26 below at Moorhead, Minn. In Rocky Mountain districts it was a little warmer. Zero reached southern Nebraska and freezing weather to the middle of Mississippi.

There was light scattered snow in the Lake regions and the Middle West. In the Atlantic States the weather was fair.

In this city the day was fair and warmer; wind fresh westerly; average humidity, 56 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.25; 10 P. M., 30.28.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
9 A. M.	25°	32°	35°	35°	27°
12 M.	25°	32°	35°	35°	27°
3 P. M.	31°	33°	32°	32°	25°

Lowest temperature, 24° at day and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, Delaware, New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; fair and somewhat warmer to-morrow; light to fresh north to westerly winds.

For New England, fair and colder to-day; fair and somewhat warmer to-morrow; fresh northwest winds, becoming easterly by to-morrow.

For western New York, fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; winds becoming southeast and fresh.

For western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh northeast to southeast winds.

PEASANT REVOLT PREDICTED.

SUFFERING SPREADS IN THE RUSSIAN PROVINCES.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Hated of Landowners Growing to the Point of Rebellion—Witte's Reply to the Russian Delegation—Rejects Scheme of Land Division by the State.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Most Russian advisers indicate that the present lull in the national tragedy cannot be expected to continue much longer. The Cologne Gazette's Moscow correspondent telegraphs to-day that a general peasant revolt will break out soon. The state of unpropitiated misery in which the dull witted Russian peasant finds himself is driving him with irresistible force to rebellion against the landowning nobility and officialdom. Then will the existence of the Empire really be threatened.

The SUN'S St. Petersburg correspondent, telegraphing in regard to the interview between Count Witte and a delegation from the Caucasus, in which the Premier said that while France was dependent upon her electors and the King of England upon Jewish bankers Russia was dependent on nobody, explains that the deputation was composed of minor citizens of Caucasian villages in the Jekaterinodar region. The published version of the interview has been widely commented on as a revelation of the Premier's methods.

It is known that he is extremely outspoken in such private interviews, varying widely his assertions according to the education and position of his listeners, and this interview is regarded as a graphic illustration of Count Witte's attitude toward the simple masses of Russians.

Count Witte also said in this speech that the revolutionaries will not attain their end, for Russia owes the greatness she has attained exclusively to her Czar, but for whom the present delegation would still be seers. The deputation reminded Count Witte that the Czar had promised that the agrarian question would be decided by the Duma and not by the present Government and that the people were impatient to know when the Duma would meet.

Count Witte said the Council of the Empire was still engaged in framing a law for the Duma which would shortly be published. The delegation pressed him to say that the church state lands would be divided among the peasants. Otherwise, they said, the disorders would never cease. Count Witte replied that there are only 6,000,000 acres of such lands, of which half are covered by forests. Its division as a remedy for the peasants' grievances reminded him of the familiar anecdote when an anarchist told Rothschild that he should divide his possessions all around. Rothschild smiled and offered the anarchist two francs as his share.

Count Witte declared against the scheme of buying private owners' lands and dividing them among the peasantry, because the State had not the money for the purchase. The Government, he said, could only lighten the conditions of purchase, which had been done in the November manifesto. The delegation maintained that the peasants would never purchase the lands, because they were convinced they would receive them from the State.

WORK OF AN AMERICAN THIEF.

London Police Think He Got Away With Mrs. Bowring-Hanbury's \$40,000 Jewels.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—There is little hope of recovering the jewelry, of the value of \$40,000, which was stolen from Mrs. Bowring-Hanbury at Euston Station a few days before Christmas. She is persuaded that the robbery was the work of an expert American thief who has escaped with his booty to the United States.

Concurrently with the robbery a well known jewel thief disappeared from London. One detective who saw the man now under suspicion on the night before the robbery says there is no doubt that he planned the whole affair.

Although the jewels were nominally worth \$25,000, they included family and presentation jewels, which made them priceless to the owner, who is the wife of the former Minister of Agriculture.

ABRUZZI PLANS POLAR DASH.

May Use Airship in Attempt to Beat His Present Record.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, whose record of 80 days, 13 hours, 33 minutes, made in 1900, stands unequalled in north polar exploration, intends to make another attempt to reach the pole. It is reported that he is inclined to make use of an airship in his final dash northward. Preparations for the expedition will be begun after the Duke's return from Africa. He is planning to make an ascent of Mount Ruventzari, in Uganda, next June.

New German Military Attaché.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Lieut.-Col. Count Gleichen, British Military Attaché at Berlin, has been appointed Military Attaché at Washington in place of Col. E. J. Foster.

H. C. KOCH & Co.

Koch's Up-to-date Prices Make Shopping an Extravagance.

OPEN ALL DAY MONDAY (LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY).

No Mail or C. O. D. Orders.

Household Requisites

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday.

Again the Basement comes to the fore Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday with scores of attractive offerings that ought to crowd this section no matter what the weather conditions. The Koch high standard of quality rules supreme notwithstanding the unusual underpricing. Check off your requirements from this itemization and use it as a shopping-list.

Laundry Requisites.		Woodenware.	
CLOTHES HAMPER—All bleached willow; square.	98c	STEPLADDERS, very strong; every step reinforced; with nail rest; 4 ft.	88c
CLOTHES BASKETS—Best grade; small, 43c; medium, 54c; large, 69c		COMBINATION STEPLADDER CHAIR.	75c
IRONING TABLES—Folding.	79c	SEWING TABLES, with measure.	85c
SKIRT BOARDS—Felt covered; 5 feet.	85c	MEDICINE CABINETS; oak, with bevel mirror.	1.49
SLEEVE BOARD—Cloth covered.	1.00	COAT AND HAT RACKS; 4-hook.	25c
CLOTHES BARS—Folding; 4 ft. high.	1.00	FOOT STOOLS.	12c
CLOTHES POLES.		PASTRY BOARDS; 12x16 inches, 15c; 15x22 inches.	25c
UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER—11 inch rubber rolls; guaranteed for three years.	2.49	ROLLING PINS, polished maple, 10-inch, 15c; 12-inch.	17c
CURTAIN STRETCHERS—Never again 69c; 5-star.	85c	WOOD SPOONS, 14-inch, 4c; 20-inch.	8c
WASHBOARDS—Laundry size, with protector.	25c	TOWEL RINGS.	4c
WASHBOARDS—Extra quality; large, with protector.	35c	BUTTER SPADES; grooved, 3c; polished hardwood.	19c
WASHBOARDS—Laundry size; solid zinc.	45c	CRYSTAL COFFEE MILLS.	69c
CLOTHES PINS—Selected quality; 5 in. long; carton of 100.	9c	COAT HANGERS, wood.	2c
CLOTHES PINS—Crate of 720.	49c	STEAK MALLETS.	3c
PAIL WASHBOARDS.	6c	BREAD BOARDS, Swiss carved.	15c
SASH CORD—Best braided; 100 feet.	69c	WOOD FIBRE PAILS.	19c
MANILA CLOTHES LINES—100 feet.	35c	IMPORTED PAPIER MACHE PAILS; 8-quart, blue and pink.	49c
WHITE COTTON CLOTHES LINES—50 feet.	19c	IMPORTED PAPIER MACHE PAILS; 10-quart, blue and pink.	59c
KEYSTONE SASH CORD—100 ft. 25c		CARD TABLES, oak, felt covered, nickel corners.	1.69
MRS. POTT'S IRONS—Nickel plated, set of 3.	25c	SPICE JAR RACKS, with six blue and white jars.	89c
SLEEVE IRONS—Detachable handle.	25c	CEREAL JAR RACKS, 89c; with six blue and white jars.	1.09
SAD IRONS—Black; 6-lb., 21c; 7-lb., 25c			
CAD IRONS, nickel-plated, 6-lb., 27c; 7-lb., 30c			
CLOTHES LINE PULLEYS—Wood, 3c; iron.	4c		
ASBESTOS IRON HOLDERS.	3c		
LAUNDRY SOAP (Proctor & Gamble's "Iroxy")—7 cakes for.	25c		
NARPHATH SOAP—6 cakes for.	25c		
HANDY IRONING WAX—Dozen.	25c		

125th St. West Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

NOT OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

Romance of Zimbabwe Ruins Made Famous by Rider Haggard Disputed.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The glamour of mythical romance which has so long surrounded the famous ruins of Zimbabwe, Rhodesia, was dispelled last night in a lecture by Dr. Melver before the research department of the Royal Geographical Society. It has always been supposed that the ruins dated back to one of the earliest civilizations and were probably of Semite origin. Rider Haggard's romance "King Solomon's Mines" spread their fame far and wide.

Dr. Melver, who was commissioned by the British association to examine the ruins, now reports that there is no ground for the belief that they are of any great antiquity. Excavations have proved that the ruins belonged to one period only, in which medieval and post-medieval buildings were constructed by a people whose implements and ornaments were found there, that is, the negro race, who were occupied by a civilized race and described the primitive methods of dealing with gold bearing quartz which he believed had been carried on until the Zulu invasion. Dr. Melver stated that he had discovered two pieces of flowered blue and white Nan-kin china which were certainly not earlier than the sixteenth century. Several members dissented from the lecturer's views.

Russia's Negotiations With China.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Feb. 10.—Secrecy is maintained as to the progress of the negotiations between China and Russia, and the results are not to be made public until the close of the conference. Questions of land along the Amur River remain to be settled. A Russian mining engineer is consulting with Minister Pokotiloff. Russia is contending for trading privileges in Mongolia.

Relief Works in Spain.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—Count Romanones, Minister of the Interior, submitted to the cabinet council to-day a complete scheme for public works in the south of Spain for the relief of the distress there.

English Tea Table

With Drop Leaves.

A smart and valuable accessory to the Afternoon Tea Service. We mean that this Furniture Stock of ours shall include everything that is worth your buying thought; that each article shall be made with all the skill and care that we can command; that each price shall represent the fullest possible measure of the excellence that endures through years and years of service.

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SUITABLE FOR LOCAL WEAR, OR ADAPTED FOR SOUTHERN CLIMATES.

Cloaks of cloth, tweed, pongee, rajah, taffetas and more numerous; Women's Steamer or Motor Caps of cloth, silk or linen fabrics; Vests in desirable colorings; Motor Gloves; Double-face Himalayan and Scotch Clan Tartan Shawls; Automobile Rugs.

Leather Goods, including Hampers fitted with luncheon service; Traveling Bags and Suit Cases; Writing, Dressing and Traveling Cases; Automobile and Traveling Cloaks; Crested Cabin Bags and various articles for touring use.

RIDING HABITS, TRAVELING GOWNS and COATS.

MADE TO ORDER IN NEW FABRICS OF TROPICAL OR MEDIUM WEIGHT.

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FOR THE APPROACHING SPRING SEASON AND FOR WINTER RESORTS, SELECTED ASSORTMENTS OF

PARASOLS, FOOTWEAR AND GLOVES.

New designs in Parasols of heavy linen, embroidered in English or French patterns; also of fine linen inset with real lace; silk, embroidered with chenille; and of chiffon and lace. Parasols made to order to match costumes, for which imported handles are shown, and covers of lace, in sizes adapted for promenade or carriage use.

Summer Footwear, including Low-cut Ties and Pumps of canvas, patent leather, black and tan Russia calf. Evening slippers in fashionable colorings; and the latest designs in Slipper Ornaments. Advance Importations of Gloves, in suede or glace kidskin, cape, castor, silk mesh and lace.

On TUESDAY, February 13th.

WOMEN'S MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES will be placed on sale at an especially low price, as follows:

Eight-button length, black, white and tan, glace, per pair, \$1.10

IN THE DEPARTMENTS FOR COMPLETED GARMENTS, SECOND FLOOR, A NUMBER OF SPRING MODELS AND NEW DESIGNS ARE OFFERED IN

WOMEN'S GOWNS AND SEPARATE BLOUSES.

Costumes of Silk chiffon; voile, chiffon cloth including pompadour effects, chiffon taffetas, checked louisines, crepe de chine, messaline, nets and laces; Bodices for informal dress wear, made of clair de lune, crepe de chine, taffetas, chiffon and various laces; Hand-made and Hand-embroidered Blouses of linen, lawn and batiste.

Made-up Gowns, and Waists will be offered at the following Special Prices.

On TUESDAY, February 13th:

Gowns of silk, black and in desirable colorings, silk lined, including Princess models \$58.00
Tailor Suits of black and colored chiffon brocade, Eton and short coat effects; braid trimmed and having round length skirt, \$32.00
Separate Skirts of Chiffon broadcloths 16.00
Waists of peau de cygne, lace trimmed 12.00
Waists of crepe de chine, lace trimmed 15.00
Waists of Persian lawn, hand-made 11.50 and 15.00

On TUESDAY, February 13th.

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE AND VOILE.

WILL BE OFFERED AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN USUAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

Two Thousand yards of Black Silk Crepe de Chine, of desirable quality, forty-eight inches wide, at
Per yard, \$2.75, 3.25 and 4.00
Four thousand yards of Black French Voile, at per yard, 65c.

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